EROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-KIT, THE ABKANSA S

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. 720 Broadway .- COMEDY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d at .-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - RIGHTLING-THE SNOW NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery .-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATES, Twenty-fourth street.-GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- VARIETY ENTRE-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE DRAWA OF

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. -WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st. -Perform-

MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. 585 Broadway.-EATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th and 7th avs. - Negho Minstreley, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—Comic Vocal-

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn (formerly Hooley's). -VA-NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th DR. KAHN'S ANATONICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

QUADRUPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, May 7, 1871.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO DOCTORS are excited over the woman question. In view of the developments in the Fair case, they are dubious about admitting women to their society, or, indeed, to the State.

THE SPRING TRADE.-Dry goods from abroad received at this port to the amount of eleven millions of dollars, for April, 1871, against eight millions of dollars for April, 1870, indicate a pretty lively spring trade.

YESTERDAY, as our correspondent in London informs us, Commodore Ashbury's new yacht Livonia had a trial trip with the Guinevere, from Ryde to Yarmouth and back, round the Nab Light. Although neither vacht was in racing trim, the trip was interesting, the Livonia displaying good sailing qualities and coming in ahead by three minutes.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN JAMAICA reports this morning a Ministerial crisis in Port au Prince, Hayti. The Secretary of Finance was loudly abused as an imbecile and an old woman, whereupon the entire Cabinet resigned. On the night after some unknown persons broke into the Treasury office, took out the papers and burned them. Although the excitement was great the people were in favor of peaceable measures, and there were no apprehensions of a revolution. This is an astonishing announcement and says much for Haytien progress on the road to civilization.

THE ACCURACY OF THE WAR OFFICE WEATHER REPORTS has made them a matter of daily business and family importance. It is not only our seagoing element that closely scans them nowadays. The fine ladies and the jaunty swells all anxiously study them in the morning before they decide upon a promenade, and scan them in the afternoons before they decide to go to the theatres or churches. Every morning the question of business men, after the usual inquiry relative to stocks. is, "What is the weather going to be?" and thereupon they consult the War Office reports in the HERALD.

CANADA BIDDING FOR IMMIGRANTS. - We see that a company has been formed in the New Dominion to give all facilities to immigrants. It provides for settlers land, utensils and a cottage, furnished. The Parliament has also under consideration an extremely liberal homestead law, promising to supply immigrants with everything, cattle included. This is the right spirit. The more immigration Canada can command the better for us. She acts merely as a voluntary agent of the United States at the best, for of fifty thousand immigrants to Canada forty thousand cross over to our borders finally. We consequently can have only the highest commendation for so much disinterested zeal in our service.

NEW YORK HERALD | Dr. Dollinger and the Retigious Agitation in

At length, and in no doubtful form, infallibility has brought forth fruit. What seemed to some not very long ago a little spark has kindled what now seems to many a great fire. Dr. Döllinger is an old man, but he is not the crazy old man which some are disposed to regard him. His manifesto has not, like that of Father Hyacinthe, fallen still-born. The old man evidently has abundance of strength and wants neither for wisdom nor will. He has spoken out with a clearness and force which leave no room for misapprehension, and he maintains his ground with a courage which seems invincible. Catholic Germany has not, since Martin Luther nailed his immortal thesis to the door of the Schloss Kirche at Wittenberg, experienced an excitement similar to that which she is experiencing to-day, and, old as Dr. Döllinger is, he would be a bold man who, looking all the facts of the hour in the face, would say that the Bavarian Professor may not prove another Luther. The movement now fairly commenced has many points of resemblance to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century.

That our readers may be able to understand this case and intelligently appreciate the gravity of the situation, it is necessary that we should enter somewhat fully into details. Nor will it be forgotten that Dr. Döllinger, although not a member of the Ecumenical Council, was the life and soul of the anti-infallibilist party. "Janus," one of the most scholarly works of the age, a work which at one time frightened the Ultramontanes nearly out of their wits, was the fruit of his brain, and he is generally believed to have been the principal inspirer of the now celebrated "Letters of Quirinus." While the Council was in session Dr. Döllinger made good use of his time and talents to open the eyes of his countrymen to the designs of the Ultramontane party in the Council. It was not to be expected that such a man would abandon the ground he had taken because the majority in the Council thought fit to invest the Holy Father with the attributes of Deity. Still, he remained for a time silent after the promulgation of the Vatican degrees by the Archbishop of Munich, his spiritual superior. It was not until he had received two separate letters from his Archbishop, asking him to explain his position, that he ventured to speak out. On the 28th of March he handed the Archbishop his answer in the form of a solemn manifesto, and had the same published immediately in the Allgemeine Zeitung. The manifesto has already appeared in these columns, and no one who read it requires to be told that the document is characterized by clearness, strength and determination. After making request that he should have a hearing before the Assembly of Bishops, about to be held at Fulda, or before a commission named and presided over by the Archbishop himself, he pointedly alludes to the new powers with which the Council had invested the Holy

Father, and says:—

This system bears its Romish origin on its forehead, and will never be able to penetrate in Germanic countries. As a Christian, as a theologian, as a historian, as a citizen, I cannot accept this doctrible. Not as a Christian, for it is trreconcilable with the spirit of the Gospel and with the plain words of Christ and of the aposties; it purposes just that establishment of the kingdom of this world which Christ rejected; it claims that rule over all communions which Peter forbids to all and to himself. Not as a theologian, for the whole tradition of the Church is an irreconcilable opposition to it. Not as a historian can I accept it, for as such I know that the persistent endeavor to realize this theory of a kingdom of the world has cost Europe rivers of blood, has confounded and degraded whole countries, has shaken the beautiful organic architecture of the elder Church, and has begotten, fed and sustained the worst abuses in the Church. Father, and says :-

Finally, as a citizen, I must put it away from me, because by the claims on the submission of States and monarchs, and of the whole political order under the Papal Power, and by the exceptional procession which it claims for the clarger it has the

To this the Archbishop replied by a threat "to cut the Doctor off from the Catholic Church" if he persisted in his opposition. Meanwhile telegraphic messages were sent to Rome for instructions in the circumstances. Rome replied that the matter must remain in the hands of the Archbishop, and that he must act according to his judgment. The threat to cut him off from the Church was issued on Palm Sunday, the 2d day of April. Nothing further had been done except to forbid the Seminarists to attend the Doctor's lectures. On the Tuesday after Palm Sunday an address was presented to him, signed. with three exceptions, by the whole body of his colleagues, the professors in the University. The address concludes with these ringing words:-"Persevere, right reverend sir, in the struggle, armed with the trusty and brilliant shield of science, and may it be as a Medusa shield for all the corruption of Christendom! At this turning point in the fate of Christianity we recall the question of the brave Gratzy, 'Does God need your lie?' (Job xiii., 7) and we, and thousa: d; of true hearts with us, answer like you, right reverend sir, with a clear and emphatic "No."

The Doctor did not discontinue his minis-

trations. On Holy Thursday we find him celebrating pontifical high mass in the chapel royal, the King attending in state. On Easter Day we find him again "pontificating," as they have it, the King being present. On the 10th of April a special meeting of Catholic laymen was held in Munich, when it was resolved to support Dr. Döllinger and to petition the King to use his best efforts to arrest the evil consequences of the "Vatican decrees," This meeting called forth a somewhat violent pastoral from the Archbishop. If proof were wanting that the cause of Dr. Döllinger is popular throughout Germany, and particularly Catholic Germany, it might be found in the fact that a meeting of laymen similar to that which had been held in Munich, was held in Augsburg of famous memory with the like results. Vienna the excitement seems to be as great as in Munich. The Municipal Council of that city have addressed a letter to the Emperor of Austria requesting him to stand by Dr. Dollinger and the cause which he represents. The excitement, in fact, is intense among all German speaking Catholics. At Bonn, on the 15th of April, an influential meeting was held in support of the Döllinger movement. The meeting was attended by eminent scholars from a distance, among whom was the distinguished canonist, Dr Schulte, of Prague, as well as by all the professors, Catholic and Protestant alike, of the University. It is said

that Dr. Döllinger is receiving letters of sym-

pathy and encouragement from all parts of the Catholic world, even from the Professors in the University of Rome, as will be seen by their address in another column to-day.

It is not to be denied that if there is strong feeling and much activity on the one side, there is strong feeling and not a little activity on the other. Cardinal Rauscher, of Vienna, although he has not himself been bold enough to promulgate the decrees of the Roman Council, has suspended one of his priests for signing the address of sympathy to Dr. Döllinger. For the same offence the Bishop of Braumsberg has excommunicated one lay and two clerical professors. Dr. Friedrich, of Munich, who is supposed to have had a hand in the famous "Letters of Quirinus," was excommunicated some time ago. Bishop Hefele has been deprived of his "quinquennial" functions. Dr. Döllinger, as we now know, has not had his request granted. Without a hearing he has been excommunicated by his Archbishop, and thus formally cut off from the Holy Catholic Church—a Church which he loves as dearly and the interests of which he seeks to advance with greater wisdom than those who lave shut on him the door. It is not to be denied that the fight has commenced. Dr. Döllinger and his friends are, no doubt, bold and courageous; but so too are the friends of infallibility. It is reported on good authority that the educated clergy of Germany and the majority of Catholic laymen are on the side of Dr. Döllinger. His own words are :- "Hundreds of the clergy and hundreds of thousands of the laity think as I do." It is also said that the movement is spreading rapidly through the Catholic cantons of Switzerland. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that, in spite of all opposition, the Bishops in Council are strong enough to carry infallibility by a large majority vote. It the fight is to go it must be severe, for there is strength and determination on both sides.

How the struggle will end it is impossible to say. No man can see the end as yet. One thing only seems certain for the present, which is that Dr. Döllinger will not give in. "I have," he says, "little left to hope or fear in this world, and with the grave opening before me I am resolved not to go down into it with a lie in my mouth." Such a man is not likely to go back. Can the Church recant-the infallible Church? Shall we have another grand schism? With monarchs at his back and peoples willing to follow, a new German Catholic Church, similar to the Church of England, is not an impossibility. If it should turn out to be so, history will have to admit the fact that the Pontificate of Pius the Ninth has been the most disastrous in three hundred

The Paris Revolt-Prince Bismarck' Ulti-

matum. The war news from France this morning is unimportant. A redan held by the insurgents was stormed by the government forces, but as it was exposed to the fire of the forts it was subsequently evacuated. Beyond this affair the conflict seems to have been confined yesterday to severe cannonading and traing engagements. This virtual lull in military operations is probably the result of the movements the opposing forces are making preparatory to a resumption of more active hostilities. It is evident that a decisive blow must be struck within a very few days. The severe bombardment to which forts Issy and Vanvres have been subjected and the complete isolation of the former fort must soon bear good results. In view, then, of the imminence of the downfall of Fort Issy it would not surprise us if the insurgents assumed the offensive and made a last desperate effort to destroy the investing line which Marshal Mac-Mahon is drawing closer and closer around Paris. But should they delay in making an attack the situation is such that the Versailles troops will be compelled to strike vigorously before long.

More important than the news from around Paris is the report of our Special Correspondent in Frankfort of the interview between Prince Bismarck and M.M. Favre and Ponyer-Quertier. The French Ministers declared that it was impossible to comply with the terms of the Peace Treaty at present, and asked an extension of time, offering as an equivalent a commercial treaty with Germany and an advantageous arrangement of the Eastern Railway question. M. Favre requested, for the Versailles army, possession of the forts on the eastern side of Paris, the restoration of all captured arms and munitions of war and the prompt return of prisoners of war. In reply Prince Bismarck insisted upon the strict and immediate compliance with the terms of peace and threatened the Versailles government with "serious consequences" if the delay in complying with them was much longer protracted. Thus matters stood at last accounts. It is not unlikely that the result will be the intervention of the Germans in the internal affairs of France.

Irish Emigration.

The letters from our correspondents in Ireland inform us that the flow of emigration from the shores of that unhappy country is as great, if not greater, than ever. In alluding to it recently Mr. Disraeli spoke of Irish emigration "as the flowing away of a nation's life-blood." It would be difficult, indeed, to come to any other conclusion, when it is known that the ocean steamers which leave the ports of Dublin, Drogheda, Queenstown, Londonderry and Galway are inadequate to accommodate the vast numbers of emigrants who desire to leave their native land and seel a livelihood and a home across the ocean The ports we have mentioned are not the only ones from which the Irish emigrants seek an outlet. Belfast, Waterford, New Ross and other seaport towns send forth their quota. This continued drain on the population is telling on the country. From present appearances it is calculated that the numbers will increase during the next few months. The small farmers and the farm laborers, and the poor of the industrious classes generally who can scrape enough money together, look to emigration and a home in the United States as their only hope. This sentiment, prevailing as it does, through the whole length and breadth of the land, is calculated yet to make the island-which should and would be, under a liberal and wise government, a happy and contented nation-an unhappy and discontented

The Ku Klux Klans-Movement of Troops Into South Carolina.

We have the information from Washington that in view of the lawless operations of the Ku Klux Klans in South Carolina the War Department is moving a strong body of troops into that State, infantry, artillery and cavalry; that these detachments will go at once, some to Charleston and some to Columbia, for service in any part of the State where they may be needed in the enforcement of the laws. It is believed that by this time most of the troops ordered down have reached Charleston. whence, excluding the force ordered to Columbia, they will at once be despatched to the disturbed counties in the northwestern sec-We may, therefore, soon expect to hear that

tion of the State the Ku Klux Klans complained of have mysteriously disappeared, or that a squad of them has been overhauled and dispersed, or that as bushwhackers they have given the United States cavalry a notice of the presence of "the moonlight rangers" by a scattering fire from their concealments in the woods. We are rather inclined to think, however, that the government troops will find on their entry into the disturbed districts that the terrible Ku Klux have left for parts unknown. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the military, in the maintenance of law and order in the counties declared to be "at the mercy of lawless combinations of armed men," will act with becoming discretion in the discharge of their delicate duties. Let it be borne in mind that a small spark may kindle a great fire, and let all needless provocations of popular excitement be avoided by the troops, and we think it probable that they will have a bloodless campaign. At all events, the twenty days' special notice given by the President to the "lawless combinations" of South Carolina to disperse and return peaceably to their homes having expired, he has full authority, under the application of the Governor and under the Ku Klux bill, to bring the army to bear against said 'lawless combinations," if they can be found by the army.

Our May Amiversaries.

This day opens the great week of the May anniversaries of our religious, missionary, benevolent, temperance and other reform societies. We give a list of them elsewhere in this paper. Conspicuous in the week's interesting programme is the Reform League. which will hold its anniversary at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, at half-past ten A. M., and which will be addressed by Wendell Phillips, Robert Pervis, Julia Ward Howe, Frederick Douglass, Lucretia Mott, Hon. Robert de Large, of South Carolina, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet and others. We expect that the great pioneer reformer, Phillips, will give us his views on the proposed nomination of General Sherman as the democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and that he will advocate this proposition as a great reform movement. We hope to have from Mr. Pervis his views on the progress of the reform movement in Spiritualism, and from Miss Julia Ward Howe a beautiful glorification of the strong front presented by the great cause of woman's rights

in the British House of Commons. To Frederick Douglass we look for an address in behalf of the annexation of St. Domingo, which will completely eclipse the report of General Grant's St. Domingo High Joint Commission. From the venerable Lucretia Mott we shall probably have some reminiscences of the old Fugitive Slave law and the underground railroad. From Mr. De Large, of South Carolina (colored man), we expect a fearful exhibit of the doings of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet (colored man) we shall, of course, have a powerful discourse on the fifteenth amendment. All these subjects, in addition to temperance, labor reform, Tammany Hall, General Grant's administration, the great Anglo-American Joint High Commission, the Paris Commune, the German Kaiser, Spain, Italy and the Pope, are within the reform programme of this Reform League. Hence, with Wendell Phillips leading off on General Sherman, it may well be said that the Reform League will hold a conspicuous position among our May anniversa-

The News from Mexico.

The news from Mexico which we publish this morning is merely a repetition of what we have been bearing from that unfortunate republic for many years. Revolutions and attempted revolutions at various points; political anarchy and general disorganization form the principal items. The re-election of Juarez to the Presidency is to be the signal of a general outbreak, and, meantime, those opposed to him are far from being united, but are abusing each other in the liveliest manner maginable. The effort to drive Romero from the Cabinet continues; but that individual "sticks" and will not retire, mainly because he is supported by the army, and the army in Mexico is the great I Am. A little gleam of light comes from the pen of a Mexican editor, who predicts that the United States will finally absorb his country. Doubtless such an absorption would be a good thing for Mexico, but whether it would benefit the United States is a problem of so difficult a solution that we are not likely to place ourselves in a position to have to solve it-at least not for some years to come. The Congress of Mexico has abolished the death penalty, but we doubt if that will prevent the patriots shooting each other in the name of "God and liberty." The fact is that instead of abolishing the death penalty it would, perhaps, have been better for Mexico had her Congress decreed the summary execution of about one-third the population. Such a decree rigidly carried out would, if applied to the turbulent elements, which have made the republic a mockery of republicanism, be very bloody and appalling, but we have no doubt that it would be condu cive to the peace and prosperity of Mexico.

JAY GOULD has received a respite until the 26th inst. Then he will be summarily hauled up before the United States Court and compelled to answer as to his disposition of the stock of Englishmen in the Eric Railroad.

THE MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY has been incorporated for the purpose of insuring telegraph communication with Mexico by way of Cuba. The men at the head of it are sufficient guarantee that the work will be vigorously prosecuted,

The Ministry of Angels. Belief in the existence of another and a different race of beings to ourselves is as old as humanity. Every age has had some idea, more or less vague, of the sphere and condi-

tion in which those beings exist and of their relation to mankind. The Bible takes up those ideas and embodies them in tangible forms, and presents them to our minds as angels engaged in a ministry of good or ill to men, and taking cognizance of all our actions. There have been times and periods in the history of our race when angels seemed to take more particular interest in us than at others, and then our faith in them and their work was enlivened and intensified; but, generally, we care very little about any class or race of beings but ourselves. Such periods we find recorded in the Scriptures, both of the Old and New Testaments. And our modern Spiritualism has come to revive our interest and our faith in the unseen and the immortal. Its followers claim, in their mutterings, a perfect demonstration of the soul's immortality and of a future life whose glories and conditions they pretend to reveal. But we can hardly conceive how any sensible person can be convinced by the mummeries and jugglery of what, in these days, is called Spiritualism that it demonstrates anything higher than humbug. It is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. It is a convenient place for infidels and sceptics, atheists and pantheists, rationalists and men of no name or standing to enter, in association, and keep up a sort of religious form among themselves. But when in one breath we hear them denounce everything that is good and true and pure, and that men hold sacred and dear, and in the next present us a revelation from the spirit land which, instead of commending itself to our understanding, actually shocks our common sense, we can hardly be expected to have much faith in the seers or in their prophecies. There is, however, a spiritualism which is true, and which can be understood and appreciated without bells and ropes, and fiddles and dark closets. There is a ministry of angels which we enjoy without having to pay

a "mejum" a stipulated price therefor. And

The Bible, which contains the faith of the

to this ministry we des re to call attention.

world in this particular for at least two thousand years, and probably for more than twice that period of time, reveals to us somewhat of the nature and characteristics of angels, the interest which they take in mundane things and the relations which they bear toward human beings. From its pages we learn that there are two classes of spirit beings, as there are of men-namely, good and bad-and that each is interested in the elevation and salvation of mankind, or in the degradation and destruction of the race. In their essential nature they are represented as having form-the forms of men-as eating, drinking, walking, talking and doing other such things as men do. They are represented, also, as created beings, as wise and good, and, like us, immortal, but, at the same time, like ourselves, ignorant of the day of judgment and of many things in the future. Indeed, in the days of the Apostles, we are assured that the angels desired to look into those things with which Peter and Paul and their associates were familiar, and which have been revealed unto us by the Spirit. They are in great numbers, and they undertake, voluntarily and by appointment, the guardianship of men; they are of different ranks, and those who have not lost their first estate nor left their Father's habitation are subject to Christ and are around the throne of God ready to obey his commands, when they are not engaged in ministering to men. The are not to be worshipped, because they are creatures of God and worship Him themselves. They rejoice when sinners are converted and conduct redeemed souls to Paradise. These are some of the duties and characteristics of angels, as revealed in the Book of Books, and of their relations to the human race. That the spirits of good men who die in the Lord join with those who have never tabernacled in the body and bear a part in the ministry of angels to men is also susceptible of proof from the sacred records. So that we cannot successfully deny the claim of modern Spiritualists, that they hold converse with deceased friends, though we may be allowed to question the sanity of such friends, whether here or elsewhere, from the messages which they send to earth.

The word angel signifies a messenger, and we might suppose that the principal duties of angels would be consistent with and a demonstration of the character implied in this name. They existed long before man was created, and may have enjoyed life in a sphere similar to our own ages ago. The first mention we have of angels in the Bible is where the angel of the Lord met Hagar in the wilderness after she had been driven from home by the patriarch Abrabam's wife, and encouraged her to return again and submit herself to her mistress. We next find them coming to Abraham on their way to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah, and partaking of his hospitality just as men might have done, and subquently they entered Lot's house in Sodom, and ate of his food also. And all through the patriarchial age, and subsequently in the national and prophetic age of the Jews, we find angels appearing from time to time to Jacob, to Moses, to Joshua, to Gideon, to Manoah, to David, to Elijah, to Daniel, and in the apostolic and pre-apostolic age to Zacharias, to Mary, to Peter and to Paul; and after the Saviour's resurrection to promiseuous multitudes. They fought the battles of the Israelites and smote the Assyrians, and gave Byron his inspiration for that grand old song of holy triumph, "The Destruction of Sennacherib: -The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold, And his collorts were gleaming in purple and gold; And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the

Sea.
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galliee.
Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

They sang the Song of Jubilee-Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men-when Jesus was born, and announced the event to the Magi of the East beforehand. They knocked the shackles of Paul and Silas and Peter, and shook their prison walls, removed the bars that restrained some of them and restored them to liberty, and smote the wicked King Herod so that he was destroyed by a fearful disease. They attended Christ after His temptation and in His agony in the Garden of

Gethsemane; they rolled the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and announced His resurrection to the apostles and the women who sought Him there, and followed Him to the mount of His ascension, and there declared to the wondering, almost despairing, disciples His coming again. And when Christ shall come at last it will be with "ten thousands of His saints and holy angels," and when the great judgment draws nigh they shall sever the wicked from the just and cast the former into perdition. Thus, in all ages, even to the consummation of all things, angels have been, are and will be more or less interested in and identified with human progress; and doubtless far more than any one of us can conceive we owe to the ministry of angels. And how much it will heighten our pleasure in the spirit world to know that our friends, perhaps of generations past, have watched over us here with more than parental tenderness! Or, on the other hand, how greatly it will add to our sorrow to know that they have led us or driven us to the place of despair! As we minister good or evil to our fellow men so do unseen spirits minister to us. It behooves us. therefore, to minister only good, if we can.

The Contempt Provision in the Amendment to the Code.

A great outcry is made against the bill passed at the close of the session of the last Legislature providing for amendments to the Code of Procedure, which means the compilation of the statutory laws of the State. The bill was, it is true, too hastily passed-almost, indeed, in the throes of the dissolution of the Legislature. It has not yet been signed by the Governor, and the great outcry referred to was created and is upheld for the purpose of deterring the Governor from making it a law by his sign manual and seal of the State. We have hitherto refrained from commenting on the various amendments proposed and their probable and, perhaps, intended effect on the great principles involved and the important changes in the jurisdiction of our courts they would bring about. The New York Bar Association have taken up the question in antagonism to the bill in the style of special pleading to be expected from men of their cloth. And yet it would be too great a stretch for human credulity to believe that any one man of said association, if a member of the Supreme Court bench, would not submit himself to be invested with the powers contemplated by the

We have no desire to cavil with the conclusions or acts of the New York Bar Association. The expounding of the law, according to such light as is in them, is theirs; and if in the proposed amendments to the Code they, as individuals or as a body, find grave objections to them, not having the hope of judicial preferment in their eyes to blind them, it is their lookout to press them on the consideration of the Executive. But we have objection to the sweeping condemnations fulminated against the measure by a partisan press, which sees good in nothing and bad in everything that does not pander to its demands. The "contempt" provision, which gives to the Judges of the Supreme Court the same common law power conferred upon the Federal, Circuit and District Court Judges, is the especial object of all the denunciations that have been directed against the bill as a whole. That such power, if conferred upon the Judges, might be arbitrarily exercised cannot be denied; but in this view of the case the conferring of power upon individuals as a body, legislative, judicial or executive, might be opposed. It is the evildoer that dreads the law, and so in this case with the partisan press, which, fearing the power of the Supreme Court to re licentious attacks, naturally opposes the measure that would confer the power to do so.

Without referring to other provisions of the bill-for which, in fact, no opportunity has been fairly given-we would say that to the independent press this "contempt" provision can have no terrors. Its high privilege of commenting upon, criticising and censuring where needed the acts of public men, on the bench or off it, can never be invaded. Any attempt thereat would be fatal to the aggressors, and on that recognized fact we can afford to give such rights and privileges to all those in power which the requirements, the protection and the dignity of their offices may demand.

This bill, however, should not receive the Governor's sanction till the press, the legal profession and the people at large have an opportunity of judging of all its merits. The fact of the proposed amendments not having been printed and disseminated in itself looks suspicious, and to some extent warrants and justifies the attacks that have been made upon the measure.

Our Religious Press Table.

Our religious contemporaries are not very bright the present week, either in the tenor of their editorials or in their records of the progress of Christianity. On the contrary, there seems to have been quite a falling off in the revival line, while the news from China brings disastrous intelligence from that quarter. The Döllinger question seems to have been lost sight of for the present, the name of that dissenter having been scarcely mentioned this week in the great bulk of religious papers upon our table.

The Observer takes hold of a live sulject in lively way in its treatment of the "movements against Christianity in Japan and China." It gives an interesting letter from private correspondent in Japan, and says At a moment when we had supposed the cause of religious liberty and toleration had been vectorious in all the earth we learn that the governments of Japan and China are setting themselves against the progress of Christianity, and are interposing obstacles in the way of missionary abor, which are almost tantamount to its expulsion.

The Erangelist regards as a "Bill of Abominations" the bill appropriating \$800,00) to charitable institutions passed by our late Ligislature. Is it not better to make these donations than to have the money "lop over" into the lap of some corrupt ring? "A Harmles Pontiff' is also a subject of consideration in this week's Evangelist,

The Independent is devoutly religious this week, devoting, as it alleges, "nearly thirty tons of pure white paper" to advertisement; and coarse wood cuts. Its chief editorial is entitled "The Jonah of the Democratic Party." But whether the whale swallowed Jonah or Jonah the whale it is difficult to determine from the arguments of the Independent writer.

The Methodist has quite a sensible article on